

**Please replace the abstract on page 130 with the following:**

A standard CMOS process is used to fabricate optical and electronic devices at the same time on a monolithic integrated circuit. A silicon waveguide and a CMOS transistor formed by a standard CMOS process are shown in Figure 1. Figure 1A is a table summarizing the elements of the silicon waveguide of Fig. 1 and the CMOS transistor of Figure 1, which are formed from the same materials at the same time on the same silicon substrate. In a standard CMOS process, a layer of metallic salicide can be deposited on those selected portions of an integrated circuit, where it is desired to have metallic contacts for electronic components, such as transistors. The deposition of a salicide into the core of an optical waveguide will damage the waveguide and prevent the passage of light through that section of the waveguide. Prior to the deposition of the salicide, a salicide blocking layer is deposited on those parts of an integrated circuit, such as on an optical waveguide, which are to be protected from damage by the deposition of salicide. The salicide blocking layer is used as one layer of the cladding of a silicon waveguide.